

REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are presented for consideration, with Claim 1 being independent.

Claim 1 has been amended to further distinguish Applicant's claimed invention from the cited art. Support for the claim amendments can be found, for example on page 16, line 11, *et. seq.*, of the specification.

Claims 1-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being unpatentable over Tsuzuki '716 in view of Yamaguchi '391 and further in view of Nagakubo '343. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 of Applicant's invention relates to a video display apparatus comprised of a display panel, a converting circuit for executing nonlinear conversion for an input video signal to output a converted video signal, and a display brightness featured value detecting circuit for detecting a display brightness featured value indicating a brightness of a display screen. In addition, an adjustment circuit adjusts the converted video signal on the basis of the display brightness featured value to output an adjusted video signal, and a superimposing circuit superimposes a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on the adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal to the display panel. As amended, the display brightness featured value detecting circuit receives the superimposed video signal output from the superimposing circuit and calculates, before the superimposed video signal is input to the display panel, the display brightness featured value from the superimposed video signal in which textual information or an icon is superimposed thereon. An image is displayed on the basis of the superimposed video signal output from the superimposing circuit.

In accordance with Applicant's invention, a high performance video display apparatus can be provided. This is due, at least in part, to the display brightness featured value detecting

circuit receiving the superimposed video signal before it is input to the display panel and calculating the display brightness featured value. In the manner, the brightness of the display screen showing an image from a superimposed video signal is detected and can be adjusted as necessary.

As discussed in the previous Amendment of July 23, 2010, the Tsuzuki patent relates to an automatic brightness correction apparatus for an image display device. The apparatus includes a display panel 18, and a converting circuit 12 for converting an input video signal to an output video signal 12. A display brightness featured value detecting circuit, e.g., brightness information detector 21 or cathode current detection transistor 32, detects a display brightness featured value indicating a brightness of the display device, and an adjustment circuit (controller 20) adjusts the converted video signal based on the output display brightness featured value. The Office Action acknowledges that Tsuzuki does not provide a superimposing circuit for superimposing a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on an adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal to the display panel.

The secondary citation to Yamaguchi relates to a contrast/brightness control circuit for a television. Figure 3 in Yamaguchi is relied on for showing a superimposing circuit 30 for superimposing a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on an adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal to the display panel. In Yamaguchi, a signal is distributed to both a first tuner 13 and a second tuner 14, with first channel television broadcasting program being displayed on a main picture display region of CRT 41, and a second channel television broadcasting program being displayed on a subpicture display region.

The tertiary citation to Nagakubo relates to a luminance adjusting apparatus and was cited for its teaching of executing non-linear conversion of an input video signal.

It is respectfully submitted that the proposed combination of art, even if proper, fails to teach or suggest Applicant's invention as set forth in Claim 1. For example, the proposed combination does not provide, among other features, a display brightness featured value detecting circuit that receives the superimposed video signal and calculates, before the superimposed video signal is input to a display panel, the display brightness featured value from the superimposed video signal. In this regard, the Office Action asserts that Tsuzuki in view of in view of Yamaguchi would "allow for a test pulse to be inserted into a superimposed video signal and the display brightness feature would still be considered and calculated 'from the received superimposed video signal'" (page 10 of Office Action). It is respectfully submitted, however, that such an assertion would not have been obvious from the applied part.

In Tsuzuki, a brightness level of a video signal is corrected based on a detected deviation between a digital test pulse and a benchmark. More specifically, a digital test pulse d1, provided by a test pulse generator 14, is inserted in a vertical retrace interval in an inserter 13 (Col. 5, lines 57-61), and an output video signal e1 is sent to LUT memory 30 where its level is corrected. D/A converter 16 outputs a video signal (h1) to the cathode of CRT 33 via a conventional CRT driver 31 and a cathode current detection transistor 32 (Col. 6, lines 37-41). Thus, the image of the video signal is displayed by the CRT and a cathode current flows in accordance with the brightness of the display image (Col. 6, line 42 *et seq.*). The cathode current is converted into a voltage signal V by flowing from the cathode current detection transistor 32 to a resistor R1, converted into a digital brightness information signal k1 and then supplied to a comparator 24, where it is compared to benchmark data (Col. 6, lines 42-65).

With respect to Yamaguchi, as is apparent from Figs. 3 and 4, the CRT 41 receives a picture signal Z1 directly from the superimposer 30. The brightness detector (28 or 211)

generates a detection voltage representating a variation in the anode current of the CRT, and this is done after the picture signal is input to the CRT. In other words, in Yamaguchi the ABL detector detects the anode current from the CRT, but not “before” the superimposed video signal is input to the display panel, *i.e.*, the CRT.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the proposed combination of Tsuzuki, Yamaguchi, and Nagakubo, even if proper, still fails to teach or suggest a video display apparatus as set forth in Claim 1. Thus, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 is respectfully requested.

Thus, it is submitted that Applicant’s invention as set forth in independent Claim 1 is patentable over the cited art. In addition, dependent Claims 2-9 set forth additional features of Applicant’s invention. Independent consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW

Applicant respectfully requests an interview in the subject application. Applicant’s undersigned representative will contact the Examiner within one week’s time for the purpose of scheduling the interview.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of this application is deemed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our address given below.

Respectfully submitted,

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